What Affects Forecast Quality

Uncertainty in weather forecasts

Data

Network density

Quality of measurements

Missing measurements

Loss of data sites used in calibration

Diversions & consumptive use

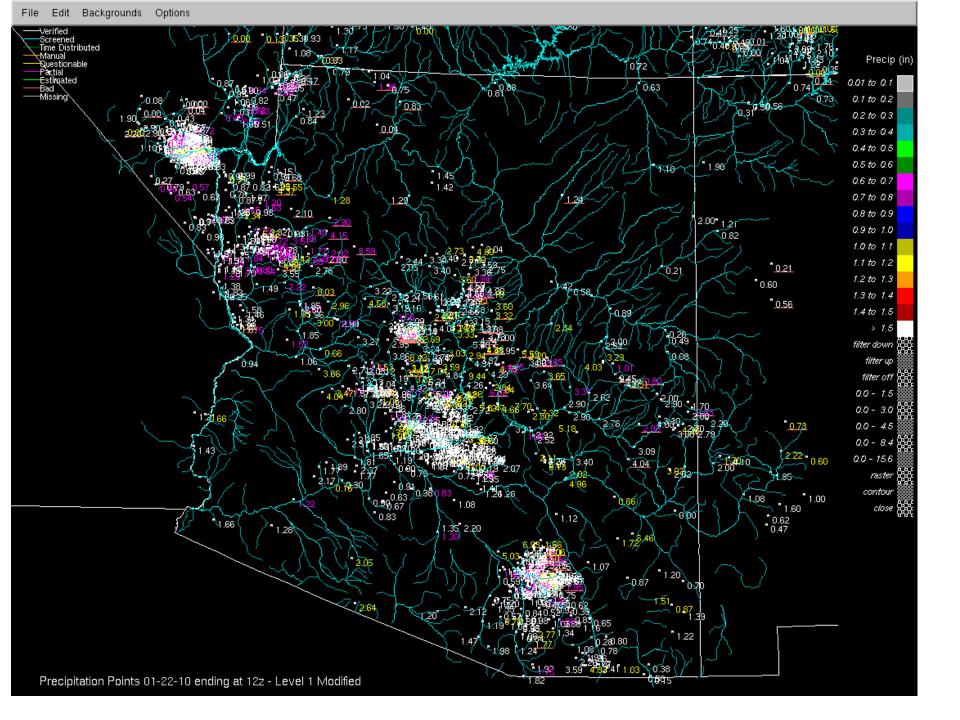
Model calibration errors (usually tied to historical data)

Precipitation Network (~3000 stations)

- NRCS (SNOTEL and SCAN)
- •COOP
- RAWS
- ALERT (several counties in AZ, NM and NV)
- USRCRN
- •USCRN
- ASOS
- AWOS
- •UCN
- •COCORAHS

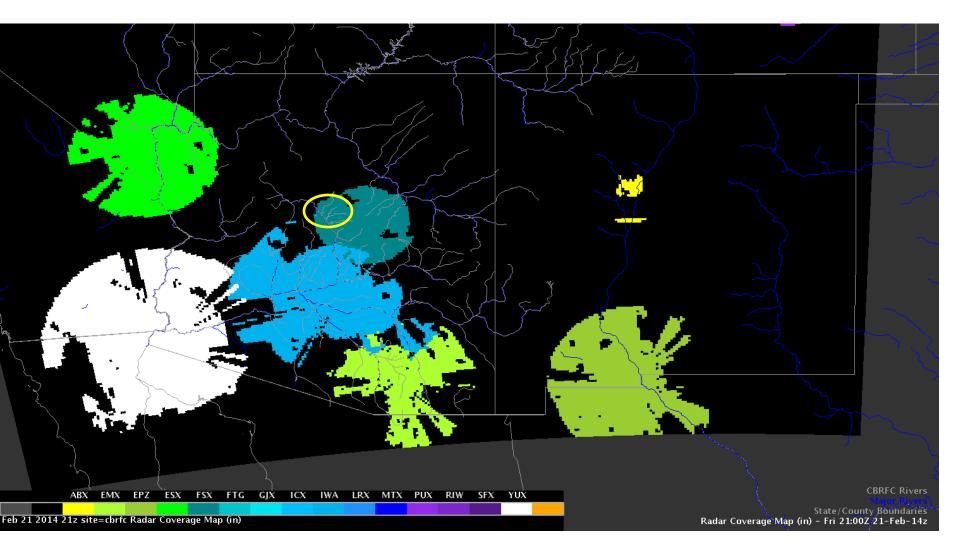
Precipitation Network

- Periodically update the metadata
 - Mainly latitude, longitude and elevation
 - Additional check using 30 meter DEM data
 - Goal is to remove obvious errors
 - Done about once each year
 - Important for precipitation analysis
 - Important for radar bias calculation



Radar coverage depends on Freezing Level

Adjusting for bias depends on gage network density



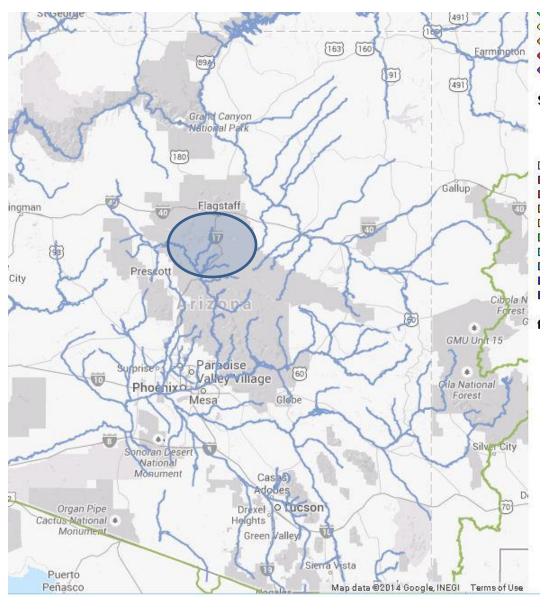
Precipitation Network

Upper Colorado

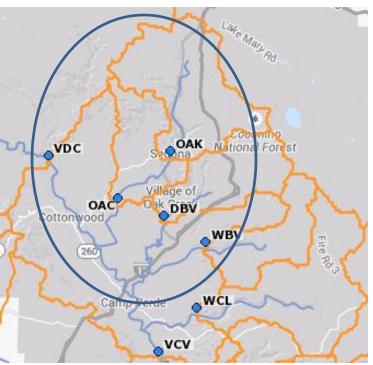
- Winter: use predetermined station weights
- summer: use all stations including radar, but limit the radar where the mid beam is < 8000 AGL

Lower Colorado

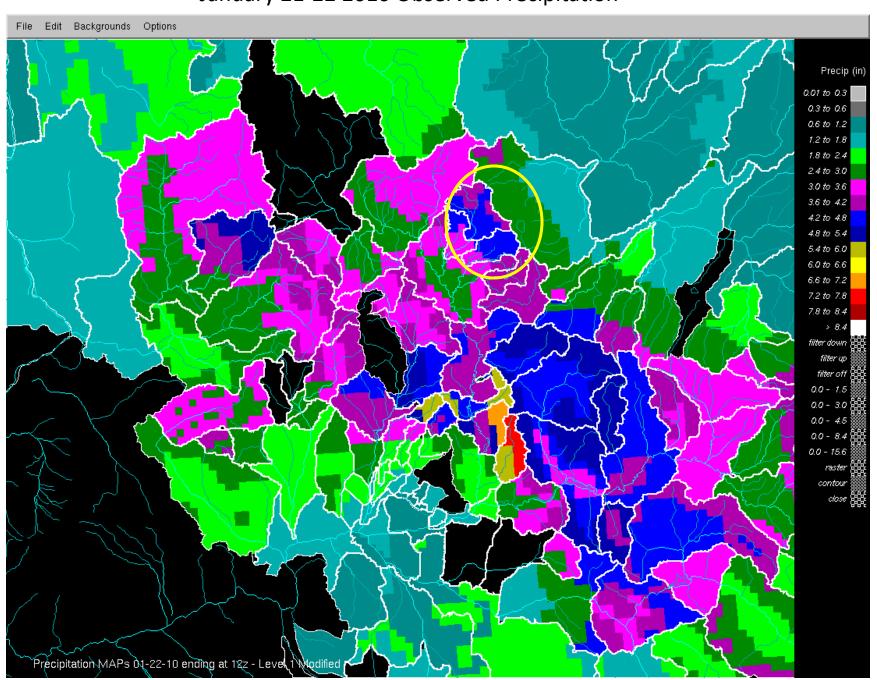
- winter: Use all stations including radar but only use radar in areas where it is raining. This results in only using gauges in most areas
- summer: use all stations including radar, but limit the radar where the mid beam is < 8000 AGL

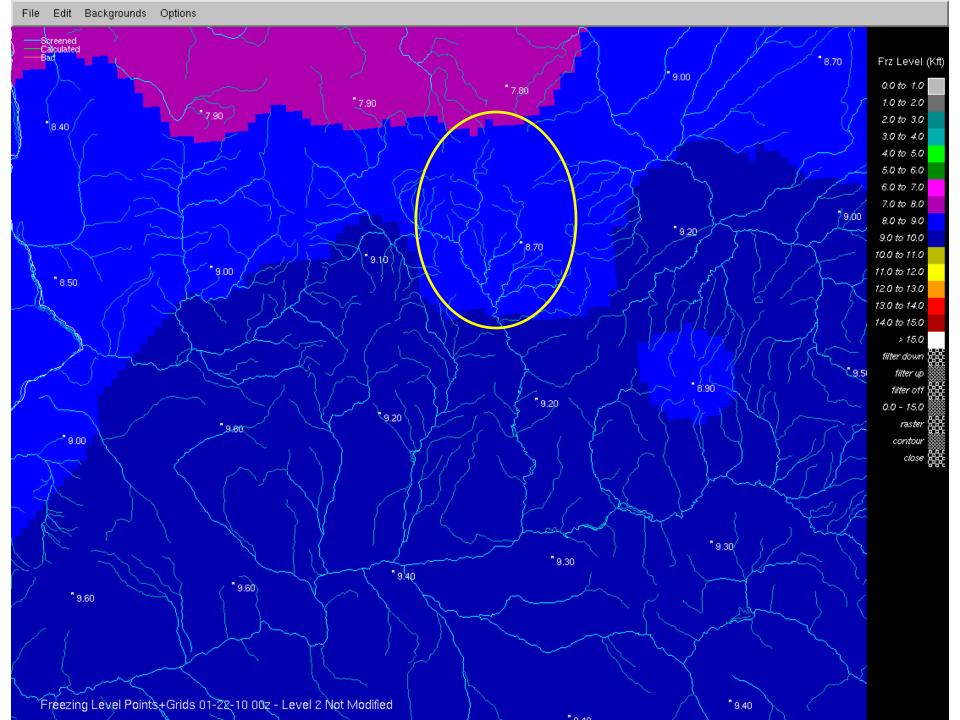


January 2010 Heavy Rain Event Oak Creek

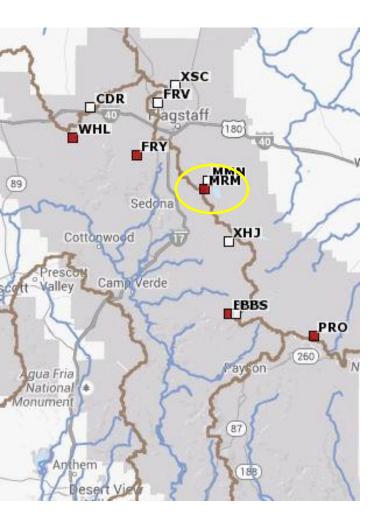


January 21-22 2010 Observed Precipitation

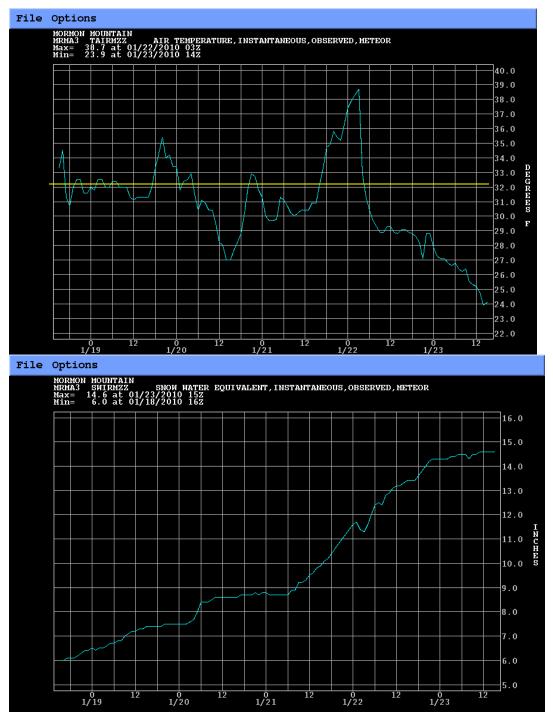




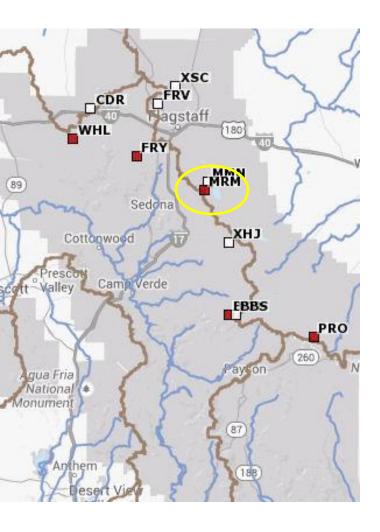
SNOTEL Site: Mormon Mountain

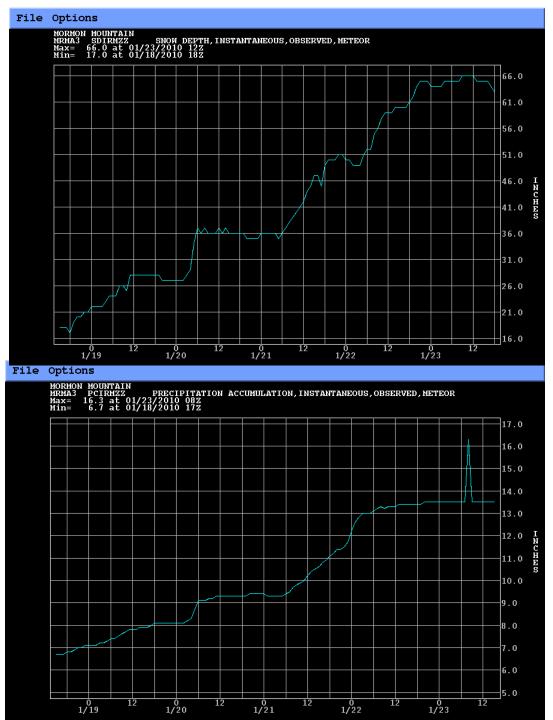


Precip Type – Remained as snow



SNOTEL Site: Mormon Mountain





January 2010 Heavy Rain Even - Oak Creek

Large runoff forecast indicated but response was minimal

Never had a good handle on the freezing level, rain/snow line (critical in AZ)

Good data network exists but lower elevation SNOTEL might have helped

Data network limits & uncertainty in future weather (misplaced QPF & challenging Freezing Level) resulted in missed forecast